Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

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☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

The Jeffersonian

GOV. RICHARDSON'S MESSAGE.

We invite the notice of our readers to the following extracts from the message of Gov. RICHARDSON to the Legislature of South Carolina, on the subjects of distribution and the protective tariff. Gov. R., in 1830-3, was a leading member of what was then called "the Union Party" in South Carolina, and of course was opposed to the remedy of Nullification;—but if there be any Nullifier in the south who can declare himself in more spirited, indignant, and manly terms against the new "Bill of Abominations," than he has done in this message, we do not know where to find him. It is a document throughout, but particularly on the tariff, that does great honor to its author. Let any North Carolinian set down and calmly compare this document with the stale message of Gov. Morehead, and not feel ashamed of his own Governor. In the one, we see the elevated views of a high-minded southern statesman;—in the other, we see the narrow feelings of a "coon-skin politician." If our space permitted, we would present more of this excellent message to our readers; but the following extracts must suffice for the present.

[EXTRACTS.]

The refusal of this State to participate in the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, has not been without that influence on the councils of the nation, and the "public sentiment" of her confederates, which so high an example of disinterested patriotism and unpurchaseable adherence to constitutional principles, can never fail to exercise.—The response of so many of the most important and influential members of the Union—the undivided opposition of the whole Republican party—the awakened scruples of the Federal Executive—the seeming abandonment of the measure by Congress,—all conspire to confirm our confidence in the wisdom, the rectitude, and virtue of the course which this State has so prudently pursued. Rebuked and defeated for a time as this measure has been by the indignant rejection of so many States, it is nevertheless to be regarded as one of those insidious modes of federal policy, seeking every form and opportunity of recurrence, against the dangers and temptations of which, a vigilant people should never be disarmed of their jealousy, or unheedful of the warnings. The open and daring proposition, to impose taxes for distribution, and to institute a scheme of fraud on the Constitution, of plunder and spoliation on the treasury, may have shocked a sense of public virtue in the people *now*, whilst in the freshness of a first and unsophisticated conception of the enormity and depravity of such a measure. But, in the various and insidious forms of pre-emption laws—of a fund pledged for the payment of State debts—of the necessity of assuming their obligations, to maintain the faith, the integrity, and the sovereignty of the States, or as the basis of a great monied corporation—it is doubtless yet to be met and combated. The labors, the arguments, and the investigations, of a long and painful resistance to this prolific parent of so many federal evils, are still perhaps before us. On no subject can the great parties of the Union be more distinctly and radically divided—none, which presents so many allurements to cupidity, so many temptations to avarice, and so many inducements to ambition—none, fraught with so many evils, or so well calculated to corrupt the morals of the people, to seduce the fidelity of the representative, or to purchase the independence of the States. Our perception of the toils and difficulties of the contest, will, I trust, only operate as an incentive, to nerve our firmness, and strengthen our resolution to meet and maintain it. A stern and inflexible adherence to the determination of your predecessors, to refuse all participation in the illicit spoils and ignoble advantages of such a conquest over the constitution, is the least to be anticipated from the wisdom and patriotism of their enlightened successors. Some further provision on your part, is perhaps necessary, to prevent the distributive share of this State from being appropriated, in any event, to the benefit of the assenting States.

It is with the most deeply impressed sense of its importance, and of the solemnity of the consequences involved, to the honor as well as the interest of the State, that I now invoke your attention to the system of protective policy, renewed by the late Act of Congress, imposing duties on imports; and transcending in its burdens, in bounties, and its restrictions, all former experience of unjust, oppressive, and unconstitutional taxation.

I need not refer to the history of the past—to our wrongs and forbearance—to our blighted weal and oppressed industry—to our arguments, our remonstrance, and the long train of injuries, sufferings, and endurance, until the goaded spirit of South-Carolina rose up in the full strength and ardor of its patriotic and impatient zeal, to appeal from the injustice of her infatuated oppressors, to the ultimate tribunals of the Constitution itself. It was then, for the first time, that the voice of complaint was heard, or heeded; it was then; that *that* justice which had been refused to our remonstrance, was conceded to our demands; it was in this painful pause in the controversy, that the faith of the nation was solemnly pledged to a compromise, which should not transcend the legitimate objects of revenue; and which, while it professed to abandon the principle of protection, retained that all was necessary to supply the fiscal exigencies of government.

How the conditions of this solemn treaty—ratified in the face of the nation, approved and commended by our sister States—have been preserved and respected on *our* part, I appeal to facts, and the history of federal legislation for the last nine years, to testify and illustrate. Patiently have we waited the fulfilment of the term of years prescribed by that act for its limitation, under a system of duties although modified in the extent of its burdens, yet still oppressive and unjust.

Amid all the mutiplied opportunities afforded by party rancor and political intrigue—when the weakness of an administration sought support on the most *Southern* terms; when ambitious aspirants courted alliances and profered concessions; when the democratic principles of the late administration were ready to accord us all its aid and sanction, in establishing a system of moderate duties and economical expenditure—amid all these opportunities of perpetuating a successful infidelity, the faith and integrity of the South have been inviolably preserved in a consistent and unwaiving adherence to the terms and spirit of the compromise. And when, on more occasions than one, the opportunity seemed to invite her concurence, in anticipating the limitation of the act, the voice of our representatives has been heard rebuking the tempter, and repelling the temptation. And now, the anxiously expected period having arrived, for the commencement of the promised era of free trade and reform, our concessions are met, and our confidence betrayed, by the re-establishment of a system of restrictive duties, more odious, oppressive, and unjust, than any that has ever yet desolated the prospects, or blighted the destinies of the South.

The tariff of '28, while it extended protection, and conferred bounties, at the expense of one section of the Union, for the benefit of another, still preserved more just and wise discriminations,—operated more equally on the consumers, and accomplished at least one of the legitimate objects of the Constitution, in supplying an adequate and liberal revenue. It derived a plausible pretext from the requirements of a national debt, and founded some claim to favor in the circumstances and inducements which had led to the early, and perhaps premature development of the manufacturing enterprise of our country. It operated when our currency was comparatively sound, and our credit firm and expanded, our produce high, our industry rewarded, and our prosperity in the flood tide of success; and if it has converted all these evidences of happiness and improvement into scenes of desolation and disorder, the results were perhaps *then* regarded as the inspiration of an erratic prophecy, rather than the sound convictions of a wise and well formed judgement. But *now*, while the Government owes no debt, which its ordinary resources might not in a few years extinguish—*now*, while the deep and universal distress of the people demands the lightest burdens—while labour starves, industry grows poor, our credit has no confidence, and prosperity no abiding place among us—*now*, in the violation of a solemn and well considered compromise—in defiance of all the admonitions of a dearly-bought experience—it is a mockery of the spirit of equity in legislation, of respect for constitutional principles, of all that is sacred in obligations, to institute such a system of political fraud, perfidy, and oppression.

Under a just and economical administration of the Government, were the exigencies of the Treasury to require it; in short, whenever revenue is the object, I am sure I do not magnify or exaggerate the spirit of patriotism in this State, when I assert that South Carolina would *endure* all, and *sacrifice* all, to meet constitutional demands upon her resources or liberality.

But are bounty and protection, legitimately a part of these constitutional requirements? Is it needful to the Treasury, that the agriculture interests of South Carolina, *alone*, should pay, as a tribute to twenty factories in Kentucky, a tax in the shape of duties on rope, twine, and bagging, equal to its annual contributions to the coffers of our own State? Is it necessary to revenue, that coarse woollens and cotton goods of foreign manufacture, should be excluded from our markets, by a duty which prohibits competition? Is prohibition a reasonable mode of increasing revenue, by means of imports? And yet *this* is the leading characteristic—the great, the primary, the directing object, of the late enactment of tariff duties.

Thus, gentlemen, have our people and our State once more been subjected to a system of rapacious and oppressive legislation; and thus do I now discharge myself of the obligations of this department, by invoking the interposition of your conservative influence, to arrest the calamitious effects of a measure, as unconstitutional as it is unjust; and which cannot fail in its unchecked consequences, to overwhelm the already overburdened energies, and languishing prosperity of our people. If the restrictions of the Constitution on Federal legislation, are thus to be violated with recklessness and impunity, the American citizen has no better guaranties for freedom, than the serf of a political autocracy. The *form* and the *name* of our institutions must be costly indeed to us, if liberty itself, and the pursuit of happiness, are the only price, and the only sacrifice, at which they are to be maintained.

In the firm patriotism and correct principles of the Democratic Party, we may doubtless anticipate the co-operation of a faithful and efficient ally. Struggling against the corruption and abuses of Government, in its long course of error and injustice—the advocates and exponents of a sound currency, and economical expenditures—sustaining the interests and the institutions of the South, against all the influences of bank dominion, and abolition fanaticism—we may justly calculate on their unwavering zeal, in achieving this work of reformation. And when the next recurrence to the ballot box shall have purified our counsels—when the popular voice shall have spoken the doom of our misguided rulers—when republican principles, regenerated in the deliberate and dispassionate results of the ensuing elections, shall have dispelled the delusions of the late Presidential canvass—*then* may we hope that the South will again recover her rights, and the Constitution regain its vigor and ascendency. It is indeed deeply to be regretted, that the assent of a single member of the Democratic Party should have accorded (even reluctantly though it may have been) to a measure which they have denounced with so much ardor and ability; which they had discussed on principles admitting of no compromise, and which no consideration of expediency ought, or could, overrule. What if the demands of the Government *were* urgent: What if the Treasury *was* bankrupt, and our rulers clamorous and dissatisfied: Would any of these causes excuse or justify a premeditated violation of the Constitution, or a wanton imposition of unjust, oppressive, and exorbitant taxes? It would have been better that the sources of our revenue had been dried up, our public improvements neglected, our fortresses dismantled, our army disbanded, our navy rotting in the docks, our officers clamorous for salaries, and even members of Congress unpaid, than that such a breach should have been made in the Constitution. Time, and returning prosperity, will effect a cure of all this disorder and derangement in our statistical economy; but a violation of equitable principles, neither ages nor prosperity can repair; and wrong and violence done to the Constitution, shake with the force of revolution, every p[illegible] lar in the political fabric, and desecrate the v[illegible] sanctuaries of the Temple of Liberty.

Cherishing hope, however, in the justice a[illegible] wisdom of the American People—confiding in the patriotism and purity of the democratic party of the Union, and awaiting, for a reasonable time, the slow and tardy progress of legislative reform—let us still remember, that the means of safety and redress reside in the sovereign resources of the *State itself*—in the spirit and patriotism of *our own people*—in the firmness and wisdom of *our own counsels*. Neither our appeals to the justice and patriotism of the nation, our invocation to our allies, nor an anticipated sympathy and co-operation of our Southern sister States, should be permitted for a moment to weaken our efforts or our resolution, to meet all the consequences and all the emergencies of the contest. It is due to the consistency of principle which this States has so emphatically asserted on similar and perhaps less aggravated occasions; it is due to the allegiance which she has professed to the Constitution; it is befitting the high station of trust and confidence which *you* occupy, that the voice of our People almost *unanimously* spoken in the Resolutions of the last session—with all its warnings and invocations to our infatuated oppressors—should be strongly reiterated and responded to, in the measures and deliberations of the present Legislature.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

EXCHEQUER PLANS.

We perceive, by the note of preparation which is sounding from various quarters, that "the regulation of the currency" is to come up fresh again for discussion and action. The Whigs are talking about supporting Mr. Tyler's plan of last session; and some men seem to think that, if only that plan had been adopted, we should have been in a much better state than we are at present. Our readers are aware that, according to our poor opinion, the best regulator of all such matters as trade and exchanges, is the great system of laws which the Creator made when he made all things. These laws are entitled to some consideration on account of their origin: and, before Legislatures attempt to repeal them, or obstruct their operation, they would do well to consider whether the potsherds of the earth are likely to succeed in a contest with their Maker. We have done our best in this way; but our work has been broken to pieces, and we are now suffering the just punishment of our folly. Immediately after the great regulator became thoroughly disabled, and the system of regulation as such entirely annihilated, the laws of trade (as they are termed) began their restoring process. For two or three years, the process of restoration has been going on, and the work is now almost completed. Soundness has been restored to the currency through all the Atlantic States; and on the Gulf of Mexico, Alabama only remains unsound, and her day of recovery is at hand. When the regulators of New Orleans broke down at once upon a great emergency, the laws of trade applied an instant remedy. Three millions of specie were hurried to that point with as much despatch as ever a general marched fresh troops to support a broken wing of his army; and now all is quiet again. If only the laws of trade can be left to perfect the work of restoration, it will be incomparably sounder and safer than if brought about by a regulator. Not only is there a physical restoration in the actual existence of a sound currency, but the moral and intellectual diseases of the public have been cured. Sentiment has become sound. If now we can be wise enough to believe that the laws which have brought order out of confusion are competent to preserve the order they have established, we shall be wiser than any past age has been. Another such revulsion as we are now enduring, could never again, by any possibility, occur.

The various plans which are now brought forward, show that the public mind has come nearly right. What we want is—nothing; and the plans proposed are not, therefore, particularly dangerous; but, so far as they have any effect, it will be injurious. The Government should have nothing to do with exchanges. All it has properly to care for, is the collecting, safekeeping, and disbursing of its revenue.

Any exchequer which should go into practical operation would be a dangerous thing whenever the Government should be pressed for money. If large amounts of specie should be accumulated in deposite, the Administration would, upon an emergency, always find excuses for using that specie, rather than to impose taxes; and the public would think well of it. Another ready resort would be, the issue of certificates of deposite, when no deposites had actually been made. Governments always will resort to the means of such establishments when the means of the Government run low. There will be no check upon the power of Congress in this respect. It would not, like a national bank, be a contract with a second party, who must be consulted about changes; but the whole thing would be a creature of Congress, to be made and altered and used at its pleasure. In good times, it might work tolerably well, but, in bad times, it would be almost certain to do mischief.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

THE MESSAGE.

This document is written in [illegible]r and dignified style—and is distinguished b[illegible] simplicity of language, considerable talent, [illegible] ingenuity of statements. We [illegible] scarcely [illegible] to day for itself—much less, fo[illegible]ment [illegible] deserves. Its views of our fo[illegible]ght and favorable. Its description [illegible] Florida, almost freed from a harra[illegible] The finances are be[illegible] the receipts from [illegible] lions. It will pr[illegible] though it [illegible] consists o[illegible] The whole rec[illegible] sources are estim[illegible] lions—but of thes[illegible] loan[illegible] The[illegible] [illegible] public debt. [illegible] [illegible] hastily and [illegible] the late session" [illegible] the existing Tariff, [illegible] to the necessity of [illegible] sentiment and feeling among[illegible] is so important in the preservation [illegible], therefore, wisely insists u[illegible] course of policy which, [illegible] benefits to some, nor imposing unnecessa[illegible] upon others, shall consult the interests of [illegible] defect of this portion of the Mess[illegible] tiate upon the defects of the[illegible] upon Congress the necessity [illegible] possible to the principles of the Com[illegible]

Its suggestions about the Wa[illegible] are strongly, and they appear to us [illegible]

It draws a flattering picture of th[illegible] Army and Navy, and states, th[illegible] ditures of the last are ver[illegible] the antecedent year, they [illegible] with[illegible] operations of the marine. The e[illegible]es of the Post Office have been brou[illegible] its income—its revenue being $166[illegible] than that of 1841.

It goes into an explanation of the causes of our present embarrasments, and proposes, by way of relieving the Treasury, and furnishing a circulating medium to the people, to carry out the President's Exchequer scheme. A large portion of the Message is devoted to this subject, but the objections which were formerly made to it, remain in all their force. Whence does Congress derive the Constitutional power to furnish a Government circulating medium, to deal in exchanges, or to receive private deposites of specie, for the purpose of being exchanged for certificates, and thus swelling the amount of Government paper circulation? How can the want of prohibition from the States invest this Exchequer with the Constitutional authority to deal in bills of exchange? It is not logical to say, that Congress must possess the power, *because* it is convenient to furnish a Government paper money—or, *because*, "the choice, in the present state of public sentiment, lies between an exclusive specie currency on the one hand, and Government issues of some kind on the other"—that *therefore*, the Government of the *United States* must possess the power of issuing paper. The true doctrine in the States' Rights' school, (not Mr. Webster's school,) is, that no such power can be exercised, until it be asked for and granted by the States, according to the forms of the Constitution. It is idle to say, that these Exchequer notes "have been for several years past made in the form of Treasury," and, *therefore*, "what is done once, (as the lawyers say,) may be done again." The cases are essentially different. The fact is, the Treasury notes have been hitherto issued under the *power* and for the *purpose* of facilitating the loans, but not for the avowed purpose of furnishing a Government paper—the expediency of which is questionable, as well as the constitutionality.

☞ There is much good sense and sound counsel in the following extract from the message of the acting Governor of Virginia, to the Legislature of that State. We hope the members of our legislature will consider it well, when called upon to grant charters of incorporation:

"I am much inclined to think, that the Legislatures of the States have, by the creation of private joint stock companies and other acts of private incorporation, contributed more to the present state of things than all other causes combined. By the incorporation of many of these companies, an opportunity has been afforded to many base and dishonest men to rob and cheat our people. It is very true, that the first projectors of some of these acts of private incorporation have been together with all who had any thing to do with them, ruined. But it is equally true, that many acts of private incorporation have been obtained by individuals, that they might under the sanction of law, with the greater facility perpetrate the grossest frauds upon the community. By the investment of money in these various schemes a vast amount of capital was diverted from its legitimate channel, which has not yet found its way back. Confidence between man and man became shaken by these frauds, and when suspicion was aroused as to debts of the State the demand for money increased, and under the effects of the panic thus created, States and individuals alike failed. Thousands of the active business men of the country sunk under the times; the disappearance of each only increased the gloom, and the people began to cry aloud to their respective governments for relief." He thinks it would have been fortunate if Congress had done nothing with a view to relief in the premises.

North-Carolina Legislature.

BANK INVESTIGATIONS.

The following preamble and resolutions were introduced into the Senate of our Legislature, on the 12th instant, by Mr. COOPER of Martin county:

WHEREAS, it is important, as this State is a [illegible] Stockholder in the Bank of the State of North-[illegible]lina, and the Bank of Cape Fear, that an i[illegible]tion should be instituted into the mana[illegible] said Banks; especially, as the recent a[illegible] frauds, failures, su[illegible]sions, the[illegible] in si[illegible]r insti[illegible] crea[illegible] just distrust, a[illegible] scrutiny; Therefo[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

State, at the annual meeting of the stock-holders of said Bank to be held in January next; whether the law ought not to require written Reports from the Directors of the Bank, appointed by the State, to be made to the Governor, to be communicated to the General Assembly, and whether the mode of appointing State Directors ought not to be altered. That they further inquire into the propriety of passing a law prohibiting any Officer of a Bank from acting as the proxy of other stockholders, and limiting the duration of a proxy to one year without renewal, and that they further inquire if any compromise or voluntary releases of debts by the Banks have been made since the adjournment of the last Assembly, the grounds and reasons for each one, and who were the Directors at the time, and whether the State, by any public officer thereof, assented to any such releases or compromises, and for that purpose, that the Committee have power to send for persons and papers, and that said Committee report by bill or otherwise.

In the *House of Commons*, on the 13th,

Mr. Barringer, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred the memorial on the subject of a Canal between the waters of Lumber River and the Cape Fear, made a report in favor of the proposition, and recommended the adoption of the following Resolution:

Resolved, That two thousand dollars be appropriated, out of any money belonging to the Internal Improvement Fund, not otherwise appropriated, to be laid out under the direction and superintendence of the Board of Internal Improvement for the following purposes, to wit: First, for surveying the most eligible and practicable route for a Canal between Lumber River and Cape Fear River; and, secondly, after deducting the cost of such survey, the residue thereof to be applied for the removal of obstructions, and improving Lumber River from Dial's Ridge in Richmond county, to the South Carolina line.

LOG-CABIN [illegible]

Below is a list, furnished the [illegible] by Gov. MOREHEAD's private Secretary, of [illegible] furniture, &c., purchased for the palace at Raleigh since 1840. We leave it to our readers to say whether all these things, (in addition to the furniture deemed sufficient by former Governors,) were necessary and proper for a man who abused Van Buren for his fine style of living as much as Gov. Morehead did in 1840:

Articles bought by R. G. Lindsey in Philadelphia:

Bought of DICKSON & Co.

1 Lot 7 Glass Castors	$22 00
1 Doz Desert Spoons, (silver)	20 44
2 Silver pickle Knives and Forks	4 00
2 Pairs Snuffers and Trays $4 50	9 00
2 Setts fine Ivory Knives and Forks, 53 pair,	54 00
1 Plated pair Silver mounted Candle sticks and branches	40 00
Box and packing	75
	150 19
Discount on $85	4 25
	$154 44

Bought of CANAL & Co.

4 Pieces Curtain Furniture	$23 94

Bought of J. & B. ORME.

77¾ Yds. In. Carpeting at $1 00	[illegible]
1 London hearth Rug	
Baleing	
Five per cent on	

Bought of [illegible] BLANCHARD.

To making Carpet [illegible]	$6 20
20 Yds Binding—64	1 81
	$8 01

Bought of J. KERR.

2 Doz. Cu[illegible]rs, best white,	$6 00
1 Doz. E[illegible]es,	4 50
1 Doz. D[illegible]	2 50
1 large C[illegible]hite Punch Bowl	2 50
2 Pr. Common White Pitchers and Basins	1 50
1 Pitcher and Basin, white T. Stone	1 50
1 Pair Pitchers	2 50
1 " do Blue	2 50
4 Quart Decanters, rich cut flute	18 00
2 Pint " "	7 00
1 Pair Glass Pitchers	15 00
2 Doz. Tumblers fluted	12 00
1 " Champaign Glasses	6 50
2 Doz. Wine Glasses, fluted	9 00
1 Stone Butter Pot and Cover	1 50
1 " " " " large	2 00
16 " Pickle Jars	9 50
44 " Jars	6 50
Hauling	3 00
	$113 59
Discount 5 per cent	5 65
	$107 85

Bought of ROBERT MCGREGOR & Co.

2 Doz. Damask Doyles	$2 50
1 " Napkins	4 00
1 Piece ⅝ Irish Diaper 15 yds.	4 20
1 " Damask Table Linen, 19¾ yds.	22 22
1 " Brown Sheeting, 51 yds.	56 10
1 " Toilet Quilts	10 00
2 " " "	16 00
4 Pair best blankets	30 00
2 " blankets	4 50
1 Case and Cooperage	75
	$150 27
Discount 5 per cent	7 55
	$157 82

M. A BAIN.

To making Furniture, &c.	$8 75
" Carpet	6 45
	$15 20

B. DUPUY.

1 Pair Sugar Tongs	$3 75
1 " Silver Butter Knives	7 00
1 " do repaired	1 00
Mending Branch of Candlestick	50
	$12 25

JESSE H. LINDSAY.

1 Sup. Patent Coffee Mill	$1 87½
2 Setts Steel head, shovel, tong and pokers	7 50
	$9 37½

WM. THOMPSON.

1 Sett Dining Tables	$45 00
Repairing and Varnishing Furniture	12 00
4 Sett Tea Tables	12 00
	$69 00

HAYWOOD & Co.

1 Cooking Stove and Fixtures	$38 25

DICKSON & Co.

1 Sett Tea Trays	$30 00
1 " Plated Ware	95 00
2 Cake Baskets	16 00
1 Soup ladle	10 50
½ Doz. Nut Crackers Box &c.	2 25
	1 50
	$155 25
Deduct 5 per cent	7 68
	$147 57

B. Smith's Bill	$5 85
S. Burn's	2 10
T. H. Snow's	48 53
	$56 48

Bought by T. H. Sonw at the North.

5 Large Venitian Blinds	$34 00
1 Nest Dish Mats	2 50
1 Pr. plated Candle sticks	6 50
1 Piece Carpeting, 50 yds.	37 50
1 Doz. 6 flute cut Tumblers	6 00
2 " " Wines	8 00
3 " mould Tumblers	8 25
1½ " Frit Napkins	2 25
Boxes, Transportation and Insurance	9 50
2½ per cent Commissions for purching, &c. on $105	2 63
	$165 66

Bought of John M. Morehead.

Cash for T[illegible]	$00 50
2 small [illegible] Cans	2 00
3 Moulds for baking C[illegible]	3 00
6 small Pans	40
2 China [illegible]	4 00
1 Sett candle M[illegible]	1 50
8 Pans and Wash B[illegible]	3 00
2 Doz. M[illegible]	50
Churn and [illegible]	1 00
2 other Trays	90
Mending Waffle Irons [illegible]	50
1 Bunch Table Pe[illegible]	1 25
Repairing Coffee M[illegible]	50
Paid Emily Carter [illegible] furniture and board during the [illegible]	500
Paid Mrs. John[illegible]	280
Paid Hend & [illegible]	350
" on the purchase [illegible] 1841,	
" Head & Robins [illegible] Stove and fixtures	
Messrs. Reeder & Lou[illegible]	15 45
	$70 80
Making in all	1061 54
By amount [illegible] propriation	1000 00
[illegible] due	$61 54

[illegible] which is respectfully submitted,
[illegible] BRYOR REYNOLDS, *Pr. Sec.*

[illegible] from the Richmond Enquirer.

THE STATES.

"Mr. Memminger, from the [illegible]ttee on the Letter of Resignation [illegible] Hon. John C. Calhoun, reported, "[illegible] resignation of this distinguished statesman [illegible] create in every true son of Carolina, the [illegible] unfeigned regret, were it not for the belief, that his talents thus withdrawn from the immediate service of the State, are soon to be devoted upon a more enlarged arena, to the welfare of the whole Union. Your committee, deeply impressed with the sense of obligation for the faithful and long continued services of their distinguished Senator, feel that they are but giving utterance to the sentiments of the people of the whole State, when they recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

"1. *Resolved*, That the ability and integrity which the Hon. John C. Calhoun has evinced in the cause of constitutional liberty, and in promoting the true welfare of his country, have earned for him, in the hearts of his fellow-citizens, the highest meed of an American patriot.

"2. *Resolved*, That the unwavering fidelity with which the Hon. John C. Calhoun has maintained the great principles of Democracy, and the perseverance and constancy with which he has resisted every advance of power upon the rights and institutions of our country, entitle him to the warm-hearted confidence and esteem of the American people.

"3. *Resolved*, That the people of South Carolina are deeply sensible of the faithful and long tried services of their distinguished Senator, and would regard the withdrawal of his talents and integrity from the councils of the Union with profound regret, were it not for the expectation that they are about to yield up their separate claim upon his services, to share them in common with the whole Union."

Georgia.—A Correspondent of the "Savannah Georgian" writes from Milledgeville, on the 6th "The long expected report on the Central Bank was presented to-day. It is an elaborate production, with many tables and schedules, and has been adopted by the whole Committee. The effect of the report, if adopted by the Legislature, ought to be, to appreciate the bills of the Bank. It shews clearly that the Bank, if left to its own resources, cannot pay its liabilities; but, then, the report asserts that these liabilities must be taken up by the State. It recommends that the Bank should cease all business—be placed in the hands of an agent—*its debts collected with promptitude*—the State to fund the bills of the Bank; and by these two processes, viz: rapid collection of debts and funding, the bills will soon be retired from circulation, and Georgia once again blessed with a sound currency. The report also recommends that the State and bank be divorced, and that the State should be supported by taxation. This is an outline of the report, to which is attached a long bill carrying out its details. Let the Legislature adopt the report and pass the bill, and the members may go home to their constituents, and feel that they have 'done the State some service."

A *counter* Report has been presented on the same subject—besides a bill submitted to the Senate by Mr. Spalding, "To repeal the Charter of the Central Bank."

Ohio.—The H. of R. have been acting on a bill to "repeal the fugitive law." In the course of the discussion, "Mr. Steedman said, that as the author of the bill, he wished to define his position. The law proposed to be repealed by this bill was passed at the instance of the State of Kentucky, but now, since the people of that State had sent agents here to interfere in our domestic concerns, he thought it nothing but justice to let them take care of their own negroes, without calling for the aid of a party which had been treated in bad faith.

"Mr. Byington moved the indefinite postponement of the bill. He remarked that as the late political contest had resulted so disastrously to the Kentucky intruders, it was not probable that they would soon again invade the soil of Ohio for political purposes; and, therefore, it had been unnecessary to pass this bill as a defensive measure.

"The vote being taken, the motion to postpone indefinitely was lost—yeas 21, nays 50.

"The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the affirmative as follows: yeas 46, nays 24."

Upon which movement, the "Columbus Statesman" remarks, that it has "no tears to shed on this result. When Kentucky sent over her commissioners, asking for legislative aid against the movements of the Abolitionists, Ohio responded to this in good faith. But how was she treated in return? By sending over Kentuckians to denounce those who, in good faith stood by them, and in promoting to power the very men who opposed their wishes on this subject. A Kentucky slave-holder and an Ohio Abolitionist were arm in arm in brotherly affection in 1840 and 1842 also, marching through our State, abusing without measure men who stood by Kentucky, against the abolitionists. This conduct has convinced thousands that Kentucky was insincere."

Indiana.—The Indianapolis Sentinel gives the following notice of the organization in part of the two Houses of the General Assembly of that State:

Indiana Legislature,—Monday, Dec. 5.

"*Senate.*—In the absence of Lieutenant Gov. Hall, Hon. Thomas D. Walpole was elected President, *pro tem.*, over I. Collins, Whig. Douglass McGuire principal Secretary.

"*House.*—Hon. Thomas J. Henley, Dem. elected Speaker on the first ballot over Dr. Bradley, Whig. J. F. Brown, Dem. principal Clerk."

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—*The Plunder Rejected.*—New Hampshire is about to do what our State should do—namely, to refuse her share in the plunder of the Treasury assigned her in the Distribution act.

On Tuesday, the Senate of New Hampshire passed the following resolutions, reported by Mr. Trendwell, from one of the Committees on the Governor's Message. The first of these was passed by 10 votes to 2, the second by 9 votes to 3:

"*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened*, That the Congress of the United States are not authorized by the Constitution, to pass any act, distributing to the States 'the proceeds arising from the sales of the public lands, or that arising from the sales of any other description of property belonging to the United States, and that the adoption of such a system tends to impoverish the Treasury, and creates a necessity for the imposition of additional taxes upon the people, altogether unnecessary, if this source of revenue was applied to "the general charge and expenditure of the United States.'

"*Resolved*, That this Legislature hereby decline to receive that portion of 'the proceeds of the sales of the public lands,' *assigned* to the State of New Hampshire, agreeably to the provisions of the act of Congress, entitled 'An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands and to grant pre-emption rights, approved September 4th, 1841,' and that our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested to use their best exertions to have the same applied "*to the general charge and expenditure of the U. S.*;" and that they be requested to lay these resolutions before Congress."

The New Hampshire Patriot says, that these resolutions express the unanimous wish of the New Hampshire Democracy. They will doubtless pass the House of Representatives.

ANOTHER VOICE.

On our first page will be found the patriotic protest of Gov. RICHARDSON of South Carolina, against the odious protective policy. Below are the views of another Democratic Governor—FITZPATRICK of Alabama, in his recent message to the legislature of that State—on this vital question. How lamentable, that North Carolina has a Governor whose mean submission to oppression makes our State speak a language on this subject different from her sister States of the South. Our only hope left is, in the majority of our legislature. If they fail to speak out on this tariff question as become the representatives of freemen, sunk indeed must be the spirit of liberty within our borders. Gov. Fitzpatrick says:

For a series of years previous to the late session of Congress, the country had been happily exempt from excitement on the subject of the tariff. With their usual patience and patriotism, our people had in the utmost good faith, abided the memorable compromise of 1833, of that delicate question, under the fond but delusive hope, that those who had so long reaped such signal advantages from that adjustment, would, with like fidelity, adhere to it when the time should arrive that the South in turn should enjoy some benefit from that settlement. But such expectations have been created only to be disappointed; and stipulations, however solemn, seem no longer to be regarded or binding, with the manufacturing interest, than they enjoy the sole and exclusive benefit arising from them.

After giving to the States, (unasked and against the wishes of many,) the proceeds arising from the sale of our vast public domain, entailing upon the country a national debt, and scattering its means with prodigal profusion, as a pretext for extraordinary exactions upon the people, the late tariff majority in Congress, have, under the popular guise of raising revenue and protecting home industry, again revived and brought into full play the protective policy, with all its unjust and oppressive influences upon the staple growing States of the Union.

In the system of discriminating and prohibitory duties as adopted at the recent session of Congress, that body seems to have regarded the whole American industry as concentrated in the manufacturing establishments of the East and North, and the hemp factories of the West. The tillers of the soil, the basis upon which every other interest rests, and from whose industry and labor flow the wealth and prosperity of the nation, are to be sacrificed, and their hard earnings taken to build up manufacturing establishments by a system of legal exactions, but little short of agrarianism, either in form or principle.

The action of Congress on that subject, I trust, will receive, as it merits, the most unqualified condemnation of the General Assembly.

A Democratic Governor.—The Bangor Democrat thus speaks of the Chief Magistrate of Maine, the present Governor of that State:

"Mr. FAIRFIELD is what some would call a 'universal yankee genius.'—When a boy he was a sailor—afterwards a trader—he then practiced law, and afterwards turned farmer. He now lives on a farm in plain farmer style. We infer that he is something of a mechanic also, for when at his house several years ago, we saw a wheel-barrow that he made with his own hands, and used about his farm."

Georgia Legislature.—On the 10th instant, Mr. LAWSON of Burke, offered in the Senate a preamble and resolutions nominating Mr. CALHOUN for the Presidency. They were ordered to be printed.—*Charleston Mercury.*

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The following Standing Committees were announced by the President of the Senate of Congress on the 12th instant:

On Foreign Relations: Messrs. Archer, Berrien, Buchanan, Tallmadge, and Choate.

On Finance: Messrs. Evans, Graham, Woodbury, Berrien, and Crittenden.

On Commerce: Messrs. Huntington, Woodbridge, King, Barrow, and Wright.

On Manufactures: Messrs. Simmons, Archer, Miller, Buchanan, and Morehead.

On Agriculture: Messrs. Linn, Bates, Crafts, Smith of Connecticut, and Sturgeon.

On Military Affairs: Messrs. Crittenden, Merrick, Benton, Huntington, and Wilcox.

On the Militia: Messrs. Barrow, Fulton; Smith of Indiana, Williams, and McRoberts.

On Naval Affairs: Messrs. Bayard, Graham, Williams, Choate, and Barrow.

On Public Lands: Messrs. Smith of Indiana, Tallmadge, Walker, Huntington, and Conrad.

On Private Land Claims: Messrs. Henderson, Linn, Tappan, Fulton, and Sprague.

On Indian Affairs: Messrs. Morehead, White, Sevier, Phelps, and Benton.

On Claims: Messrs. Graham, Wright, Woodbury, Woodbridge, and Phelps.

On Revolutionary Claims: Messrs. Phelps, Clayton, Smith of Connecticut, Allen, and Williams.

On the Judiciary: Messrs. Berrien, Clayton, Dayton, Walker, and Kerr.

On the Post Office and Post Roads: Messrs. Merrick, Simmons, McRoberts, Conrad, and Miller.

On Roads and Canals: Messrs. Porter, White, Young, King, and Cuthbert.

On Pensions: Messrs. Bates, Bagby, Allen, Phelps, and Sevier.

On the District of Columbia: Messrs. Miller, Bayard, King, Kerr, and Young.

On Patents and the Patent Office: Messrs. Kerr, Porter, Henderson, Wilcox, and Sturgeon.

On the Public Buildings: Messrs. Dayton, Fulton, and Evans.

On the Library: Messrs. Woodbridge, Tappan, and Choate.

On Engrossed Bills: Messrs. Conrad, Bagby, and Sturgeon.

On Enrolled Bills: Messrs. Sprague, and Williams.

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses: Messrs. Tappan, White and Porter.

On Retrenchment: Messrs. Morehead, Graham, Miller, Fulton, and Sprague.

On Printing: Messrs. Clayton, Williams and Sprague.

HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Committee of Elections: Messrs. Halsted, Blair, Barton, Borden, Cravens, Gamble, Turney, Houston, and Reynolds.

Committee of Ways and Means: Messrs. Fillmore, Botts, Samson Mason, Wallace, T. F. Marshall, J. R. Ingersoll, J. W. Jones, Atherton, and Pickens.

Committee of Claims: Messrs. Giddings, Cowen, Osborne, Tomlinson, Warren, Hubard, Arnold, Burke, and Medill.

Committee of Commerce: Messrs. J. P. Kennedy, Winthrop, Toland, Childs, Rayner, Benjamin Randall, S. J. Andrews, T. W. Williams, and Ferris.

Committee on Public Lands: Messrs. Morrow, Casey, Truman Smith, Gentry, Bronson, Howard, Brewster, Chapman, and Jacob Thompson.

Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads: Messrs. Briggs, Joseph L. Williams, Wm. Russell, Brockway, Owsley, Hopkins, Andrew Kennedy, John G. Floyd, and Plumer.

Committee for the District of Columbia: Messrs. Underwood, Summers, Alexander Randall, Powell, Richard W. Thompson, Hunter, McKeon and Dawson.

Committee on the Judiciary: Messrs. Barnard, Trumbull, Pearce, Milton Brown, Garrett Davis, C. J. Ingersoll, Roosevelt and Saunders.

Committee on Revolutionary Claims: Messrs. Hall, P. G. Goode, Triplett, Thos. J. Campbell, Maynard, Washington, James, Parmenter, and W. O. Goode.

Committee on Public Expenditures: Messrs. Linn, Hudson, Morgan, Van Rensselaer, James W. Russell, Mitchell, Mark A. Cooper, Clinton, and Littlefield.

Committee on Private Land Claims: Messrs. Moore, John Young, William C. Johnson, Cave Johnson, Birdseye, Payne, R. D. Davis, Cross and Harris.

Committee on Manufactures: Messrs. Saltonstall, Tillinghast, Randolph, Slade Hunt, Henry, Allen, Gilmer, and P. Caldwell.

Committee on Agriculture: Messrs. Deberry, Ridgway, Simonton, Gustine, Doig, Shaw, Jno. Edwards, Patridge and Hastings.

Committee on Indian Affairs: Messrs. James Cooper, Chittenden, W. Butler, Rencher, Joseph L. White, Watterson, Weller, John C. Edwards, and Gwin.

Committee on Military Affairs: Messrs. Stanley, Pendleton, Goggin, William B. Campbell, Stokely, Wm. O. Butler, Sumter, Miller and J. T. Mason.

Committee on the Militia: Messrs. Keim, Coles, Ward, Boyd, M. A. Cooper, Reding, A. Marshall, Sweney and Snyder.

Committee on Naval Affairs: Messrs. Wise, Calhoun, John Clark, Burnell, Fessenden, Rhett, Mallory, Clifford and Wood.

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Messrs. John Q. Adams, Cushing, Everett, Granger, Shepperd, Alex. H. H. Stuart, Caruthers, Meriwether and Holmes.

Committee on Territories: Messrs. Pope, Christopher H. Williams, Gates, Isaac D. Jones, Green W. Caldwell, Hays, Dean, Charles A. Floyd, and Black.

Committee on Revolutionary Pensions: Messrs. Taliaferro, Rodney, Staley N. Clarke, Mathiot, Babcock, Mathews, Fornance, and Wm. Smith.

Committee on Invalid Pensions: Messrs. Morris, Ayerigg, Baker, Gordon, Stratton, Read, Doan, Sanford and Augustus Young.

Committee on Roads and Canals: Messrs. McKenan, Lane, John B. Thompson, W. W. Irwin, Sprigg, Mattocks, Steenrod, Daniel, and Briggs.

Committee on Patents: Messrs. McClellan, Cranston, Gerry, Ramsey, and Arrington.

Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds: Messrs. Boardman, Ward, Cranston, Bowne, and Sumpter.

Committee on Revised and Unfinished Business: Messrs. Eastman, Beeson, C. A. Floyd, Jack and Mattocks.

Committee on Accounts: Messrs. Marchand, Yorke, Cary, Staley N. Clarke, and Joseph L. Williams.

Committee on Mileage: Messrs. Thomas W. Williams, John C. Edwards, Westbrook, Egbert, and Black.

The following committees of the last session hold over for this;

Committee on the expenditures in the State Department: Messrs. Van Buren, Hudson, Oliver, Brockway, and one vacancy.

Committee on the expenditures of the Treasury Department: Messrs. A. Lawrence Foster, Samson Mason, Partridge, Isaac D. Jones, and James Irvin.

Committee on Expenditures in the War Department: Messrs. McKay, Reynolds, Birdseye, Newhard, and Gamble.

Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department: Messrs. York, Simonton, Borden, Alexander H. H. Stuart and Green.

Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department: Messrs. Lowell, Morgan, Washington, Boyd, and Lane.

Committee on Expenditures on the Public Buildings: Messrs. Cave Johnson, Gates, Bidlack, Stokely, and Houck.

Select Committees.

On National Foundry: Messrs. Samson Mason, King, Randolph, Mallory, Hunt, Keim Parmenter, and Cave Johnson.

On National Printing Office: Messrs. Wise, Everett, Samson Mason, Gentry, and Black.

JEFFERSONIAN:

Charlotte, North-Carolina,

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 27, 1842.

Democratic candidate for President of the United States:

JOHN C. CALHOUN,

OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

"The great popular party is already rallied almost *en masse* around the banner which is leading the party to is final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under its ample folds: on that banner is inscribed FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETRENCHMENT, and a STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to, after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—*John C. Calhoun.*

FAILURES OF THE MAILS.

We have borne in silence for a great while, the numerous complaints of our subscribers, at offices almost in our immediate neighborhood, of the repeated failures of our paper to reach them. The offices on the route from Concord to Lancaster, S. C., and even the office between this and Concord, are frequently unsupplied with our paper at the proper time—when we can produce the evidence of the Postmaster here, that our papers are every week in his office in time for the mails. And we are informed that our package for Catawba Springs, Lincoln county, has recently failed for several weeks together to arrive in due course of mail. In addition to this, we received from a subscriber at Stowesville, by last mail, the following note:

"MR. HAMPTON—DEAR SIR: We were all waiting the arrival of the mail on Tuesday last, expecting some news through your paper; but no paper came, except the Journal, which seldom brings news, such as suits us. We would be glad you would make some inquiry, and remove the cause of failure if possible."

Our papers for the route by Stowesville are in the office here on Monday evening invariably, and there are but two offices between this and that office, so it is strange how a failure could occur, unless it be through a deliberate attempt on the part of Postmasters to injure the circulation of our paper. We are loth to believe such depravity exists on the part of any of our neighboring Postmasters; but if we can detect any thing of the sort, a full and prompt exposure shall be laid before the proper department. We have borne this grievance long enough.

POSITION OF OUR PARTY.

If we are not very much mistaken, we see in the intolerant and uncompromising spirit evinced by a portion of our party at Raleigh in regard to the election of United States Senator, much to alarm every true Democrat for the future success of free principles in this State. The contest, on the part of Mr. BROWN and his friends, seems to have been conducted on purely *personal* grounds—they contending that *he* should be elected Senator, because he was instructed out by the Whigs—that *he* should have the office as a sort of *restitution* in the premises. As we have over and again stated, for Mr. BROWN, both as a man and a politician, we entertain the highest estimate;—the eleven years he was in the Senate, he was faithful to his trust, and gave but few votes of which we now disapprove: he would doubtless prove faithful again, if elected.—But are there no other men in the Democratic ranks in the State worthy or capable of filling the office of Senator, that that honor must be conferred perpetually on Mr. BROWN? Has the old republican doctrine of *rotation in office*, whilom so much harped upon, been discarded by our party, and the old Federal doctrine of giving to a favored few a life-time estate in the offices and honors of the State, been adopted in its stead? We imagined the Democratic party in this State the past few years had been laboring for the *restoration of principles*, not for the restoration of *men*; hence we have been surprised and mortified to see the strenuous efforts made to defeat the election of Gen SAUNDERS, and the bitterness evinced towards him and all his friends by the opposing branch of our party. Why are a portion of our party now so opposed to seeing Gen. SAUNDERS elected to office? They supported him with the most cordial zeal in 1840 for the office of Governor;—has he since abandoned a single article of the Democratic creed he then so manfully promulgated and ably defended throughout the State? This is not pretended. Then there must be other grounds of objection to him, and in stating what we believe to be the real motives for this opposition to Gen SAUNDERS, we shall speak plain, for we believe the present to be a crisis in the condition of the Democratic party in this State, which requires all its members who love their principles and desire their party's success, to speak out unreservedly their sentiments. As the conductor of a Democratic press, we feel that longer silence on our part would be little less than treason to our principles and our party.

The fact which is well known at Raleigh, that some of the so called leaders of our party there have declared publicly their intention to run Mr. VAN BUREN for President at all hazards, and despite public opinion, explains at once this opposition to Gen. SAUNDER'S election to the Senate. He, as is his custom of acting from the noble impulse of a pure patriotism, has dared to declare himself in favor of Mr. CALHOUN as the Democratic candidate for President, in which he is supported by *four fifths* of our party in the State. For thus acting independently

of the *clique* of leaders who aspire to rule the movements of the party, he has been proscribed; the most active and ceaseless exertions made to defeat his election to the Senate, and a bold attempt made to brow-beat public opinion in the State, and to change its current from CALHOUN to VAN BUREN, and thus enable these leaders, most of whom fell with Mr. VAN BUREN, to rise with him again.

Now, we care not a fig for Mr. VAN BUREN, Mr. CALHOUN, Mr. BROWN, or Gen. SAUNDERS, as politicians, farther than the success of our principles and the organization and harmony of our party are to be affected by the election of one or the other to office;—and we call upon the Democracy of North Carolina to take this matter of President making into their own hands, where its management properly belongs, and rebuke those who, seeking personal aggrandizement, would rush the party headlong into a policy which, in this State at least, would doom it to certain defeat. It must be obvious to all, that Mr. VAN BUREN never can get the vote of North Carolina, and we very much doubt, strong as our party now appears to be, whether he could be elected President over a popular Whig candidate. We admire Mr. VAN BUREN for his republican administration of the Government, and the firmness with which he stood by principle and yielded not an inch during the political tornado of 1840, was a spectacle of moral grandeur seldom equalled in the political history of any man. He fell, but in his fall there was more true glory than in the triumph of his opponents. Yet in the Southern States, and particularly in North Carolina, there is a prejudice against him, and against those who were his prominent friends in former days, that cannot be overcome. This is certainly obvious to his warmest advocates.

There can be no question, that, taking the only infallible test of the strength of parties in North Carolina—the vote for Governor in '36, '40, and '42—that the Democrats are in the minority. We may believe otherwise, from the fact of our electing a Democratic legislature last summer, but upon such data we cannot rely for future struggles. Dudley beat Spaight several thousand in August 1836, and the State voted for Van Buren in the fall of that year; but this result was not produced by an increased Democratic vote, but by the great falling off on the Whig side. Again in 1840, Morehead beat Saunders over 8,000 in August, and in November, Harrison beat Van Buren over 12,000. In 1842, Morehead beat Henry near 5,000, and the vote of Henry was not as large as Saunders' was in 1840, by near 2,000, showing our party still clearly in a minority, by this test.

These are facts which deeply affect the success of our principles, and the complete reascendency of the Democratic party in this State. If we are wise, our dissensions will be hushed up, the glorious banner of "*principles and not men*," under which we fought in 1840, will be again hoisted, to wave over new and gallant leaders against whom the humbugs of that era cannot be urged, and a brilliant victory will be certain. In the heavy voting Counties of Western Carolina, the stronghold of Jacksonism in 1828, thousands of republicans, who were driven from the Democratic ranks by what they believed departures from correct principles in the last administration of Gen. Jackson, are sick and tired of their association with Federalism; they wish to return to their first love, and rally again around the Democratic standard. They are Democrats at heart, and nothing can keep them from again joining the Democratic ranks, but for them to see the old leaders of our party again put forward for office—men whom they have helped to defeat, and against whom they entertain the most inveterate prejudices and dislike. But give us a new and popular leader—such as JOHN C. CALHOUN, with *the same set of principles to contend for*, and the humbug issues of 1840 will be blown to the winds, the people will rally to our standard, and the State can be thoroughly and easily redeemed from Federal misrule.

In making these remarks, our only object is to advance our principles and contribute what we can to the final and complete reascendency of the Democratic party in North Carolina and the Union. We desire not to wound the feelings of any member of our party, though we shall speak the truth boldly, and proclaim what we believe the crisis requires. We shall resume the subject.

OUR SENATORS IN CONGRESS.

The Democrats in this part of the State, expect to see the two men who are now misrepresenting North Carolina in the Senate, instructed to vote differently or vacate their places. It is true, Mr. *Graham* vacates his any how in a few months; and it is equally true, he has voted more like a southern man than has his colleague, *Willie P. Mangum*; but instructions will do him no harm. As for Mr. *Mangum*, the republicans of North Carolina never can forgive him for his perfidy and treason to the South. Esau like, he has sold his birthright for a mess of pottage;—he has bartered the interests and rights of his own people, to be elected President of the Senate, *pro tem.* If our legislature should adjourn without castigating this huckstering, trading politician, they will not "fill up the measure" of what the people expect of them. It is not enough that our friends in the legislature should go and turn out a few clerks, door-keepers, and other officers; they are expected to aim higher—at Whig *measures* as well as Whig men, and we feel confident they will not shrink from their duty. [See Mr. *Jones'* resolutions!

Council of State.—On the 17th instant, the two Houses of the legislature elected the following gentlemen Councillors to the Governor, to wit: Henry W. Conner of Lincoln, Henry Fitts of Warren, A. W. Mebane of Bertie, Thos. N. Cameron of Cumberland, Gabriel Holmes of New Hanover, Richard D. Spaight of Craven, and David Watson of Chatham—all Democrats good and true. We guess Gov. Morehead will not run the State to much expense in calling this board of Councillors about him.

ELECTION OF SENATOR.

It is with feelings of high gratification, that we announce to our readers the election of a Senator in place of Mr. Graham:—Our party in the legislature, finding they could not agree on either Gen. SAUNDERS or Mr. BROWN, wisely dropped them both, and have elected the Hon. WILLIAM H. HAYWOOD, Jr. It will be recollected, in our paper two weeks ago, we suggested this very course to our friends in the Legislature, and we are proud, though our favorite is not elected, that North Carolina has such a Senator as Mr. HAYWOOD. His distinguised talents and oratorical powers will at once enable him to take a high rank in the Senate, while in his character for integrity and his incorruptible democratic principles, the people of North Carolina have sure guaranty that their interests and rights will not suffer in his hands. We rejoice that this subject of division among our friends is settled, and we rejoice at the choice they have made.

The final vote was—for *Haywood* 95, GRAHAM 69, Scattering 2. Haywood's majority 26.

Strength of Mr. Calhoun in Georgia.—The "Federal Union," the State paper in Georgia, has come out manfully for Mr. CALHOUN for President, and urges upon the Democratic majority of the legislature of that State, the propriety and importance of nominating him at their present session, as the choice of Georgia. It seems, too, that that venerable patriot and republican, *George M. Troup*, has also come out for the noble South Carolinian. A writer in a Savannah papers who signs himself "A North Carolinian," in describing a recent interview he had with Gov. T., says:

"Of Mr. Van Buren he spoke with respect, considering him a gentleman of high endowments, and expressing his confidence that Mr. Van Buren was an honest man and patriot, and coinciding with him to a great extent in his views of political policy. For Mr. Calhoun, however, he expressed more admiration than for any other politician, believing him preeminently better constituted, under existing circumstances, for Chief Magistrate of the Union, than any other one of those spoken of by the political world at the present time."

And a gentleman who recently travelled with the Hon. *William C. Dawson*, the great leader of Georgia Whigery, States that in a conversation on the subject, Mr. *Dawson* expressed the confident opinion, that if Mr. CLAY and Mr. CALHOUN were the opposing candidates in '44, the vote of the State would certainly be given to Mr. CALHOUN; but if Mr. Van Buren should run against Clay, the latter would easily get the vote of the State. These signs should not be without their influence upon the choice of the Democratic party of a candidate for President.

☞ It is the decided opinion of many Democrats with whom we have conversed, that had Mr. CALHOUN been nominated at the Salisbury Convention in May last, *Louis D. Henry* would have been elected Governor by an overwhelming majority.—In this region of the State alone, enough votes could have been thus changed to have elected Mr. Henry. The nomination, however, was put off at the solicitation of a few members of our party, who thought it too soon to make such a move, and who preferred seeing the nomination come from the legislature at Raleigh this winter.

☞ There is nothing of importance transpiring at Washington. A private letter to the Editor from a friend there, dated on the 20th instant, says: "There has been no business of importance transacted in Congress yet; and I doubt whether anything will be done this session, but to repeal the Bankrupt Law and make political capital for the next Presidential contest."

The Hon. *William Allen* has been re-elected Senator in Congress from Ohio for six years from the 4th of next March. His majority in the two Houses was 18.

Governor of Virginia.—The Hon. JAMES McDOWELL, of Rockbridge county, has been elected by the legislature Governor of Virgina, for the ensuing three years. Mr. McDowell is a thorough State Rights Democrat, and a gentleman of superior abilities.

TRUTH IN A NUTSHELL.

The following extract from the inaugural address of the new Editor of the "Old Dominion," published at Norfolk, Va., contains more sound sense upon the theory, and what *should be the practice* of our Government, than we have met with in volumes on the same subject. Would that our legislators, State and National, could be impressed with the truths here laid down;—would they could be impressed with the importance, the necessity, the justice, of letting the people alone—of permitting them to pursue their daily avocations, each man equal to his neighbor—none encumbered in his struggles for a livelihood, by unnecessary and bad laws, and none placed above his neighbor by being invested with exclusive privileges and enriched by partial and unjust laws. As is said in an excellent article from the New York Journal of Commerce, to be found on our first page, "the best laws to regulate trade and exchanges, are those given us by the Creator, when he made all things," and our legislators, if they have a spark of patriotism, had better believe it, and cease their futile endeavors to make the people rich by heaping taxes and restrictions upon their labor and enterprise. But here is the extract: it is worthy to be studied by every patriot in the land.

"I consider government in this country, as designed to be simply the Agent of the popular will;—that it was intended to be always the servant of the people—never their benefactor, their master;—that it is instituted for the protection of all, but has no privileges to confer on any;—that the protection it affords should be general, not special—universal, not partial—uniform, not discriminative—direct, not remote or contingent—to all individuals, not to any classes or distinctive interests,—against aggression, not against competition:—and that whatever special privilege or special protection it has conferred on any individual or class of individuals, it has usurped and wrested to the injury of every other individual;—thus producing injustice and positive wrong to society."

CHRISTMAS *and the* LEGISLATURE.

To enable our workmen to enjoy a portion of the Christmas Hollydays, we print our paper on Saturday evening. This renders it out of our power to give a detailed account of the proceedings of the legislature, as the *Standard*, from which we mostly copy, does not reach us until Saturday morning. We can, however, give the most interesting items.

On Monday, the 19th inst., the bill to make a new County from portions of Mecklenburg and Anson, and the bill to form a new County from portions of Burke and Rutherford, both passed the Senate, and are therefore laws. Mr. AVERY of Burke, presented in the House on the 16th, "a memorial, praying the incorporation of the Mecklenburg Monumental Association, and an appropriation toward erecting the Monument," and accompanied its presentation with some very eloquent remarks. The memorial was sent to the Senate, on Mr. Barringer's motion, with a proposition to print and refer it to a Joint Select Committee, to which the Senate agreed. On the 19th, Mr. *Jones* of Orange, introduced into the House of Commons the following capital instructing Resolutions. We hope to see them promptly passed:

Resolved, That the Legislature of this State, have a right to instruct their Senators in Congress whenever in the opinion of the Legislature, they misrepresent the wishes of the State, or the magnitude of the occasion shall require such instructions; and that it is the duty of the Senators to obey the instructions given, or to resign their seats.

Resolved, That while North Carolina, in the opinion of this Legislature, will never object to any amount of taxes, equally apportioned and imposed for the purpose of raising revenue to support the Government, economically administered; yet, this State will *never consent* to the imposition of taxes, the design and operation of which, are to promote the interests of particular occupations at the general expense.

Resolved, That the Tariff Law, passed by the present Congress, is based on protective principles—operating as a bounty to the manufacturing interest, and imposing unjust, unequal and oppressive burdens upon other branches of industry, and particularly those of the Southern States; and that such being the effects of this law, it is unwise in policy, dangerous to public liberty, and a perversion of that free constitution of Government which was formed and adopted for the protection and security of all, and which will be best sustained by the equal operation of its laws, and the just dispensation of its benefits, to every American citizen.

Resolved, That this law is not only protective in its character, and unequal in its operation, but that it violates the compromise of 1833, unjustly depriving the South of the benefits of that act, precisely at the period when they were to accrue to us, and immediately after we had patiently and patriotically endured all its burdens: And, therefore, in the name of honor, justice, and good faith, the Legislature of North Carolina do protest against this law, and insist that it should be modified so as to place it on the basis of revenue duties.

Resolved, That this Legislature do highly disapprove of the Bankrupt Law, passed by the present Congress, and desire its immediate repeal, because it impairs the obligation of contracts, destroys confidence and credit, encourages frauds and reckless speculation, and because we believe there is scarcely a division of sentiment among the people of North Carolina in their opposition to this measure.

Resolved, That the fine imposed upon General Andrew Jackson, during the late war, by Judge Hall, was in the opinion of this Legislature, unjust and tyrannical, and that it should be immediately refunded with full legal interest, *without any proviso or qualification whatever*, as an act of justice to a brave, meritorious and distinguished officer.

Resolved, That the Executive Veto, limited as it is by the wisdom of our fathers, is a conservative and necessary power, of which the President should never be deprived.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be, and they are hereby instructed, and our Representatives requested, to carry into effect the principles set forth in the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That the Governor of this State, be requested to forward a copy of these Resolutions to each of our Senators in Congress, with the request that they lay them before the Senate of the United States.

And Mr. *Dobson* of Surry has offered in the Senate the following:

Resolved, That the General Assembly of North Carolina cherishes a sacred regard for the public credit of this State, and will maintain inviolate the public faith.

Resolved further, That this General Assembly, strongly disapproves the doctrine of repudiating public or private debts; and that the law lately passed by Congress, repudiating to a very large extent private debts between individuals, is unwise in policy, is destructive of the principles of sacred morality, and is in flagrant violation of the rights of private property.

Resolved further, That our Senators in Congress are instructed, and our Representatives requested to use their influence to repeal the Bankrupt law.

Resolved, That his excellency the Governor of this State is hereby requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

We clip from the Fayettville Observer, the following plan laying the State off into nine Congressional Districts, which the correspondent of the Observer says has been prepared by the Districting Committee of the Legislature, and will probably pass. We hope it will not pass, without first restoring Cleveland County to this District. However, we shall discuss the merits of the plan at length in our next:

District No. 1.		**District No. 6.**	
Cherokee	3,417	Robeson	9,216
Macon	4,722	Columbus	3,507
Haywood	4,853	Bladen	6,657
Buncombe	9,604	Brunswick	4,417
Henderson	4,943	New Hanover	10,762
Rutherford	13,920	Sampson	10,387
Burke	10,513	Duplin	9,311
Yancey	5,860	Lenoir	4,132
Cleaveland	6,626	Onslow	6,431
Caldwell	5,000	Jones	3,818
	69,388		70,638
District No. 2.		**District No. 7.**	
Mecklenburg	15,744	Orange	21,574
Lincoln	20,381	Person	8,050
Iredell	14,199	Granville	15,334
Davie	6,819	Franklin	8,852
Rowan	10,763	Warren	9,639
Cabarrus	8,387	Halifax	13,103
	76,293		76,552
District No. 3.		**District No. 8.**	
Ashe	7,269	Nash	7,568
Wilkes	11,005	Edgecombe	12,732
Surry	14,368	Pitt	9,547
Stokes	15,192	Greene	5,407
Rockingham	11,613	Beaufort	10,436
Caswell	11,883	Washington	3,834
	71,330	Tyrrell	4,093
District No. 4.		Hyde	5,579
Richmond	7,357	Craven	11,157
Montgomery	5,777	Carteret,	6,047
Anson	12,955		76,400
Stanly	4,709	**District No. 9.**	
Davidson	13,591	Martin	6,511
Guilford	18,116	Bertie	9,484
Randolph	12,313	Hertford,	6,156
	74,117	Northampton	10,665
District No. 5.		Gates	6,704
Wake	17,920	Chowan	5,224
Chatham	14,116	Perquimons	6,169
Cumberland	13,127	Pasquotank	7,399
Moore	7,399	Camden	4,999
Johnston	9,208	Currituck	5,863
Wayne	9,422		69,182
	71,192		

Taking the late Gubernatorial Election as the test, the following is the state of parties in the several Districts:

	Whig	Democrat	Whig maj.	Dem. maj.
1st.	6203	4501	3702	
2d.	4722	4229	493	
3d.	4546	4829		283
4th.	6745	1840	4905	
5th.	3797	4542		745
6th.	2631	5028		2397
7th.	3820	4670		850
8th.	3616	4343		727
9th.	3516	3042	474	

MR. CALHOUN AT WASHINGTON.

The following letter to the Editor of the Columbia *Carolinian*, conveys cheering news to those of our fellow-citizens who desire the election of Mr. CALHOUN to the Presidency:

"WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1842.

"The topic uppermost in interest here, and which every one talks of, is Mr. CALHOUN'S resignation—his position and prospects as a candidate for President—and the course which he will probably take at the present session. This is a [illegible] which is destined to increase in interest [illegible] after while, absorb all others. It is [illegible] openly expressed opinion here, that Mr. C[illegible] rapidly gaining ground; and [illegible] ds of Mr. VAN BUREN, adm[illegible] taken up as the candida[illegible] is very good."

Look out for Counterf[illegible]—The Editor a few [illegible] dollar bills on the [illegible] olina, were [illegible] office. The [illegible] The paper is inferior, [illegible] ly executed, and the signatu[illegible] sident, [illegible] are imitat[illegible] Cashier's na[illegible] D. Saussaur," [illegible] at once pro[illegible] We understand several [illegible] have been offered to our [illegible], and that counterfeit [illegible] been put in circulation here la[illegible] the officers of justice shou[illegible] the spurious currency, and[illegible] anders.

SPIRIT OF F[illegible]

The following paragra[illegible] Magazine," a London peri[illegible] ronised by the Federal Whigery, or bas[illegible] cracy of the United Staes, is the best [illegible] the feelings of hatred and contempt [illegible] ers of *our* Whigery feel for the rea[illegible] of our institutions, that we have [illegible] Talk in private to a Federal W[illegible] cy, and the equality of the ci[illegible] up his nose in dignified disgust, a[illegible] not insult you, he will wish in his hea[illegible] octrines of civil liberty in this country [illegible] Democracy—"declared treason, and their advocates punished as traitors." There is no difference in sentiment and feeling between the *English* British and the *American* British, and therefore the latter—surnamed whigs—swallow this paragraph from Blackwood as a very precious morsel of political truth:

"*Democracy must not be tampered with*; it must be trampled on. It must be met by an open, unhesitating, uncompromising resistance. The man who in parliament avows himself a Democrat, ought to be instantly driven out by impeachment; the man who in print dares to insult the ears of England with the doctrine, ought to be instantly sent to take his trial at the Old Bailey; the man who attempts to poison the rabble with this most deadly of all nostrums, ought to be instantly sent to work out his guilty life at the antipodes. The doctrine should be declared to be treason, and the teacher punished as a traitor. If there ever was a period when the very PRINCIPLE OF EVIL was suffered to ascend embodied on earth to bewilder the human brain with his blackest treacheries, and make the tremendous experiment how far man is capable of imbibing malignity and inflicting a misery and incurring a guilt like his own, it is in the passions, the profligacy, and the havoc of a Democratic revolution."

SENTIMENTS OF CLAY WHIGERY.

How truly does the following paragraph from the *London Times* reflect the real sentiments of the Federal Whigery! Legislation ought to be done only by the "reputable part of the community," says this paper—that is, by the "rich and well born," and there ought to be such a tax put on newspapers, that the "lower orders of society," tho "vulgarians," could not get them to read! This is the spirit of Federal Whigery—the estimation in which they hold the mass of freemen in this country. The *Times*, as might have been expected, has come out for Mr. Clay for President, and urges his election as the only man in America fit to rule our nation:

"It appears, therefore, to us, that the influence of democracy in the United States is quite as detrimental to the public at large, by corrupting its servants, as to individuals by filching their good name. And we see no chance of any cure for this pervasive curse of the American republics. If the power of legislation were virtually with the reputable part of the community, the mischief might be checked by the enactment of such a duty upon newspapers, as should bring the periodical press to depend upon and cater for purchasers of a more civilized description than the readers who now buy the farthing ribaldry of the day. But unhappily, these very readers are the governing power of the land—the possessors of the omnipotent popular suffrage; and it would be childish to expect from *them* any law or regulation for cutting off the supplies that feed their own craving. Thus it is that the democracy acts upon the press and the press reacts upon the democracy; and between the one and the other, the once hopeful Eden of Liberty seems fated to remain a wilderness of weeds."

Mr. Calhoun's Successor.—The Hon. DANIEL E. HUGER has been elected a Senator in Congress, in place of Mr. CALHOUN, whose resignation takes effect on the 4th of March next. There were three ballotings, and the gentlemen voted for besides Judge Huger, were Messrs R. B. Rhett, F. W. Pickens, and F. W. Davis.

Composition of the Committees.—We noticed in our last the exclusive *Whigish* character of the Committees in the Senate of Congress. This week we give all the Committees in both Houses, and would call the reader's attention in particular to the *one-sided* character of one or two of the most important. The Committee of Ways and Means is composed of Messrs. Fillmore, Botts, Sampson Mason, Wallace, T. F. Marshall, J. R. Ingersoll, *J. W. Jones, Atherton and Pickens*, (6 whigs to 3 Democrats.)

On Manufactures—Messrs. Saltonstall, Tillinghast, Randolph, Slade, Hunt, Henry, Allen, *Gilmer*, and *P. C. Caldwell*, (7 to 2.)

On Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. J. Q. Adams, Cushing, Everett, Granger, Shepherd, Stuart, Caruthers, Meriwether, and *Holmes*, (8 to 1.)

This is the way legislation is conducted at Washington, with Committees packed, and debate stifled by the gag.

EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF A 'COON.

IN 1824,

Mr. Clay was a candidate for the Presidency, great noise was made over him, and his friends as *sure* of his election *then* as they *now* a[illegible] election came on [illegible] di[illegible] Hou[illegible] Repr[illegible]

Mr. [illegible] a ag[illegible] but fo[illegible] Quinc[illegible] 8,000[illegible]

M[illegible] fo[illegible] w[illegible] th[illegible] States.

IN 1836,

[illegible] pronounced spavined; and could [illegible] him.

IN 1840,

Mr. [illegible] to clear the track for Old Tippecanoe having been decided by a grand Coon Convention, that he was *too well known*, and would not do to bet on. And,

IN 1844,

"THAT SAME OLD COON" will wind up his political career by being worse beaten than ever he was before, either by CALHOUN or any Democrat that opposes him.—*Milledgeville Federal Union.*

Married,

In Lincoln county, on the 14th inst., by W. W. Monday, Esq., Mr. *Rufus Lowe* to Miss *Susan*, daughter of Jacob Helderman, Esq. Also, on the 20th instant, by the Rev. Henry Asbury, Mr. *Joseph H. Proctor* to Miss *Elizabeth*, daughter of the late Benj. Proctor.

Died,

In Yorkville, on the 11th instant, of consumption, Mr. *John T. Colvard*, aged about 28, formerly of [illegible] County, North Carolina, leaving one infant [illegible] and many friends in this place to regret [illegible]

[illegible]ultural Meeting.

[illegible] meeting of the Mecklenburg [illegible]iety will be held at the Court-[illegible] Wednesday of the ensuing [illegible] the 25th of that month. A [illegible] members is respectfully [illegible]ttend[illegible] urged. [illegible]EN FOX, President.

Dec. 27th, 1842. 92...tm

HIDES, OIL, L[illegible] &C.

S. CRUIKS[illegible]

Queen Street, (near the [illegible]

CHARLESTO[illegible]

OFFERS for sale at the lo[illegible] the most accommodating t[illegible] complete assortment of HIDES, [illegible] &c., to which he invites the attention of [illegible] Tanners and Manufacturers.

City slaughtered heavy Hides;
Northern and Southern slaughter and dry Hides;
Tanner's Oil, Tanner's and Currier's Tools;
Pickensville and City Oak tanned Sole Leather;
Northern Oak and Hemlock do. do.
French, Northern, and City Calf Skins;
Upper Leather and Kip Skins:
Band, Harness, and Bridle Leather;
Skirting and Step Leather;
Curtain, Top and Bag Hides;
White and colored Linings;
Binding Skins, &c. &c.

A supply of these may always be had at the *Pickensville Tannery*, near Pickensville, S. C., all of which will be sold at the lowest rates. Orders will meet with prompt attention.

Dec. 16, 1842. 92...5w

Sale of Negroes.

BY virtue of an order from Mecklenburg County Court, passed at October Term, 1842, I will sell at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on Tuesday the 24th day of January next, two Negroes, belonging to the estate of the late Rosanna Walker, deceased. Terms made known at the Sale.

BENJ. MORROW.

December 27th, 1842. 92:::ts

Caution.

I FORWARN all persons against trading for a note given by me to Robert Lanier for ten dollars. Said Note is dated the 10th December, 1842, and will be due the 2d January, 1843. As the property for which said Note was given proved to be unsound, I do not intend to pay it, unless compelled by law.

PHIL JOHNSON.

Dec. 23, 1842. 92:::4t

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by note or account, will please call and settle by the 1st of January next, and save cost.

R. R. TAYLOR.

Decr. 21, 1842. 92...1w

Camden and Gadsden

STAGE.

HAVING purchased of Maj. William Shiver, the whole of his interest in the Camden and Gadsden Stage line, I beg leave respectfully to inform the public, that I will continue to run it on my own account.

The Stage to start from C. H. Davis's Hotel, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, after the arrival of the Northern mail; and from Gadsden on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, after the Cars arrive from Charleston.

As this line has been put in operation as much for the accommodation of the public, as any expectation of profit, it is hoped that the public will give it that support that they think it is entitled to.

JAMES McEWEN.

Camden, Dec. 20, 1842. 92...3t

CHARLOTTE MALE ACADEMY.

THE SYSTEM OF EDUCATION PURSUED IN THIS INSTITUTION INCLUDES,

FIRST. A thorough course of English instruction.

Second. The Latin, Greek and Hebrew Languages, and Antiquities, Mythology, Ancient Geography, and History.

Third. The Mathematical course embraces Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Plain and Spherical Trigonometry, with their applications to Navigation, &c.

Fourth. Natural Philosophy.

Rates of Tuition: English instruction, $10,00 per session of five months.—Languages $15,00 per session. Students will be charged from the time when they enter: but no deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of sickness.

Board can be obtained on moderate terms.

The next session will commence on the second Monday in January, 1843.

ROBT. G. ALLISON.

Dec. 20, 1842. 91...3w

Notice.

FIVE YEARS CREDIT.

THE undersigned will be found at the Mansion House in Charlotte, during the January and February Courts next. All persons having demands against him are requested to present them, and those indebted to [illegible] At the February Court [illegible] for sale

LAND

Formerly owned by the late [illegible] Jonathan Harris, lying on the waters of Clear Creek, and containing between

Sixteen and Eighteen hundred Acres,

On a credit of one, two, three, four, and five years, with interest after twelve months. Approved securities and mortgage on the premises will be required. Also,

A *TRACT OF*

70 ACRES,

Lying in the lower part of the County on the waters of Tarkill branch. At the same time, I will offer for sale, as the Executor of Mrs. Sarah A. Harris, deceased, her

Residence in the Village of Charlotte.

ALSO,

A Tract of Land

Adjoining the Town lands, containing 60 ACRES, more or less, on a credit of one, two, three, four, and five years, with approved securities.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS.

December 20, 1842. 91:::ts

SALE OF NEGROES.

THERE will be sold, on the 28th instant, at the late residence of Robert Sloan, Sr., deceased, four Negroes, two men and two boys, all very likely. Terms made known at the sale.

JOHN SLOAN, } Exrs. of
[illegible]AND GRIER, } R. Sloan, dec'd.

Decr. 20th, 1842.

Administrator's Sale.

AT the same time and [illegible] of the above sale, we, as Administrators [illegible] Ruth Sloan, deceased, will sell the following [illegible] perty, belonging to the estate of said deceased:

Five Negroes,

One man, two women, and two children, three or four hundred bushels of Corn, two or three head of Cattle, Kitchen [illegible]niture, and various other articles not here mentioned. Terms made known at the sale.

JAS. M. SLOAN, } Admrs.
ROBT. SLOAN, }

Dec. 20, 1842. 91...ts

Negro Hiring.

ON Saturday the 31st instant, at the plantation of the late Eli Springs, deceased, I will hire outto the best bidder, for the term of one year, all the NEGROES belonging to the minor heirs of said deceased. JOHN SPRINGS, Guardian.

December 2, 1842. 89...th

Negro Hiring.

I WILL Hire the Negroes belonging to George Means, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 2d day of January next.

SAMUEL LAWING, Guardian.

Nov. 25, 1842. 88...TH

Negro Hiring.

ON the 30th instant, I will hire at the Courthouse in Charlotte, for a term of twelve months, the NEGROES belonging to Lydia Graham, insane.

BENJ. MORROW, Guardian.

Dec. 6, 1842. 89...th

LAST CALL.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned for beef and bacon, must come forward before the 28th inst., and make settlement, or they may expect positively to find their accounts in an officer's hands for collection.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.

Dec. 13, 1842. 90...F

Negro Hiring.

THE Negroes of the Estate of the late B. W. Davidson, will be hired on the 27th instant, at the usual place.

RUFUS REID, Guardian.

December 1, 1842. 89...th

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber, on the 20th instant, a bay mare MULE, three years old, with roached mane. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will take up said mule, and give information to the Editor of the Jeffersonian, or to Maj. Benj. Morrow. JOHN W. POTTS

Nov. 24th, 1842. 88...r.

Removal.

THE Office of the Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court has been removed to the brick building two doors above the Carolina Inn, and is now kept in the room adjoining the Superior Court Clerk's office.

C. T. ALEXANDER, Jr.

Decr. 20, 1842. 91...F

Notice.

I FORWARN all persons from trading for a Note given to Moses A. Parks, Guardian for Susan Stitt, of $46 50 cents due the last of December next, as the Negroe I hired proved unsound and of little use, and I don't intend to pay the said note until compelled by law.

THOMAS M'CALL.

Mecklenburg Co., Oct. 15, 1842. 82...tf

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, at the late residence of George F. Sloan, deceased, in Iredell County, on the 29th instant, the following valuable property, viz:

SEVEN LIKELY

NEGROES,

Consisting of one man and woman in the prime of life, two first rate boys from 12 to 15 years old, and three girls. Also,

COTTON,

CORN, OATS, FODDER,

Horses, Cattle, and HOGS.

HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE,

And other articles not necessary to mention.—Terms made known on the day of sale.

RUFUS REID, Admr.

Dec. 4, 1842. 90...2w

N. B. Persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against said estate will render them properly authenticated or settlement.

Old Point-Comfort

[illegible]E-OPENED.

[illegible]SCRIBER

[illegible]*CHARLOTTE HOTEL,*

[illegible]y Dr. Joshua D. Boyd, and more recently by Maj. Joseph Smith, announces to his friends and the [illegible] generally, that he has re-opened it as a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT. The House and enclosures have been newly and thoroughly repaired [illegible] the use of the subscriber. Intending [illegible]ole time and attention to his House[illegible]ued will spare no pains to render com[illegible]ll who may give him a call. It will be his [illegible] endeavor to keep a Table supplied with [illegible]that can be afforded by a bountiful country; a [illegible]rs; neat Rooms and clean Beds [illegible]; Servants, an experienced [illegible]dations at his Stables as w[illegible]travellers and others. To the [illegible] would say, call and test the accom[illegible] Charlotte Hotel. His charges shall [illegible] suit the embarrassed state of [illegible] lotte Hotel is on main [illegible]h of the Courthouse.

☞ Families accommoda[illegible]vate dining Rooms when desired.

[illegible]RTSON.

Charlotte, N. [illegible] 83...F

A. [illegible]THUNE

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the *TAILORING BUSINESS,* in the South-east wing of Spring's brick house, where he will be ready to accommodate those who may favor him with their patronage. Being regular in the receipt of the New York and Philadelphia Fashions, his style shall not be inf[illegible]at the South.

[illegible]nd Winter Fashions for 1842-3 *just r[illegible]*

Charlotte, Sept. 27, 1842.

☞ REMOVAL. ☜

Dr. J. M. Happoldt

HAS removed to the Office directly opposite Maj. Joseph Smith's Hotel, where he may be found by his friends and the public, and consulted at all times, unless professionally engaged.

☞ A report has been industriously circulated for *effect*, relative to his charges. They have been pronounced extravagant. He takes this opportunity to state to the public, that he holds himself ready at any time to compare charges, and weigh his service with any of the Faculty. He wishes it to be distinctly understood, that his CHARGES *shall in all cases be* REASONABLE.

Jan. 4, 1842. 43...tf

PROSPECTUS OF

The Democratic Press.

THE undersigned propose to publish, in the town of Lincolnton, N. C., a weekly newspaper under the above title.

The Press will be *various* in its character; but the leading feature will be that of a *political Journal.* Our aim will be the advancement of Moral and Political TRUTH. It will be our constant endeavor to propagate such principles, and such only, as we think would conduce to the happiness of our countrymen, both in their public and private relations. In politics, we shall always be found contending for "the greatest good of the greatest number," and opposing the insolent pretension of associated wealth. We claim to be Republicans of the Jeffersonian school; and therefore our whole energies shall be exerted in favor of "the great popular party" which is now rallied to the establishment of Democratic principles. With regard to the policy of our Government, our motto shall be, "FREE TRADE, LOW DUTIES, NO DEBT, SEPARATION FROM BANKS, ECONOMY, RETRENCHMENT, AND A STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION." We believe that, if these principles "be faithfully and firmly adhered to," they will long "perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."

With regard to the next Presidency, we unhesitatingly avow a preference for John C. Calhoun; nevertheless, we will cordially support any man whom the great Democratic party of the Union in National Convention may nominate.

Though the "Democratic Press" will be, as we have already said, mainly *political* in its character; yet the other topics of Literature, the Arts and Sciences, Religion and Morals, together with the News of the day, shall not be neglected. We shall endeavor to make it acceptable to the general reader as well as the politician.

The first number, provided sufficient encouragement is given, will be issued about the 1st of January next.

TERMS.

The Democratic Press will be published on an imperial sheet, at two dollars in advance; two dollars and fifty cents at the expiration of three months; and three dollars, if payment be delayed till the end of the year.

A failure to order a discontinuance will be considered a new engagement.

Letters to the publishers, unless containing money in sums of *five dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer in every inosance, and collected as other accounts.

ROBT. WILLIAMSON, Jr.
ROBT. A. KNOX.

Lincolnton, N. C., Nov. 18, 1842.

To Contractors.

THE undersigned will receive proposals until the 30th of this month, for a Superintendent to take charge of the Poor-House of Mecklenburg county, for the ensuing year 1843. Persons desirous of the situation will hand in their bids previous to the day above named, as on that day, the board will meet in Charlotte, to give out the Contract.

BENJAMIN MORROW,
WILLIAM LUCKEY,
T. L. HUTCHISON,
D. R. HENDERSON,
DAVID T. CALDWELL, } Wardens of the Poor.

December 6, 1842. 89...tm

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between Wm. Church and Thos. Goodlake, in the butchering business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due said firm will be paid to Wm. Church.

WILLIAM CHURCH.
THOMAS GOODLAKE.

Dec. 10th, 1842. 90...F

Renting and Hiring.

I WILL rent on the 30th instant, at the Court House in Charlotte, all the HOUSES and LOTS formerly owned by the late James M. Hutchison, for the term of twelve months. I will also hire, at the same time and place, the following NEGROES, viz: Bonaparte, Henry, Rachael, and Dovy, for twelve months.

THOS. L. HUTCHISON.

December 6, 1842. 89...th

DR. KUHL'S MEDICINES:

RESTORER OF THE BLOOD,

FOR

CHRONIC AND OTHER DISEASES,

WHETHER produced by bile, phlegm, from internal morbid matters, arising from badly cured old disorders, from the use of mercury, calomel, bark, &c.; or (in females) from the change of file, as specified in the Pamphlet.

Anti-Syphylitic Syrup.—This Medicine is in all Venereal Disorders a certain remedy.

Abyssinia Mixture, (in liquid and in paste,) celebrated for its speedy and perfect removal of Gonorrhœa and Gleet; also of the fearful results consequent on its improper treatment. A benefit will be visible in 12 hours.

Gold-Mine Balsam, for Bilious and Nervous Affections, Colds, &c.

Aromatic Extract, A liniment for Indigestion, Coldness in the Stomach, Numbness or Weakness in the Limbs, Rheumatism, &c.

Depurative Powder, for Bilious Affections, Bilious Fever, Headache, Disease of the Eyes, &c., which is to be taken in the Restorer.

Japan Ointment, for Piles, which is to be applied besides the Restorer.

Bengal Ointment, for Tetter, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Scaldhead, Eruptions of the Skin, and Foul Ulcers; is to be applied besides the Restorer

Universal or Strengthening Plaster, for Diseases of the Chest, Dyspepsia, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Palsy, Paralysis, &c., which is in most all these cases to be used besides the Restorer.

Dr. Kuhl's Accoustic Oil, for Deafness and all other Auricular Complaints, which is to be used together with the Restorer,

Dr. Kuhl's Pamphlet, "Treatment," &c., entered according to Act of Congress, contains full directions for the use of all the above mentioned Medicines, and accompanies every remedy.

Persons wishing to procure any of Dr. Kuhl's Medicines, will please direct their orders, with the amount, (post-paid,) to DR. KUHL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C., or Richmond, Va., or to any of the following Agents.

NORTH CAROLINA:

B. Oates, Druggist,	Charlotte,
J. F. & C. Phifer,	Concord,
J. & R. Sloan,	Greensborough,
Hargrave, Gaither & Co.	Lexington,
Jenkins & Biles,	Salisbury,
J. M. A. Drake,	Ashborough,
C. C. Henderson,	Lincolnton,
James J. Horne,	Pittsborough.

SOUTH CAROLINA:

Steele, Gunning & Co.,	York, C. H.
McLure, Brawley & Co.,	Chester, C. H.

The continuation of the list of Agents see Dr. K's. Pamphlet.

Charlotte, June 11, 1842. 66...1y

PROSPECTUS.

IT is proposed to publish in Columbia, S. C., a Periodical, entitled THE CHRISTIAN MAGAZINE OF THE SOUTH, the object of which is to afford that ecclesiastical body, the Associate Reformed Synod of the South, under whose auspices it has been got up, and under whose supervision and control it will be conducted, and others interested in the promotion of the same or similiar objects,—an organ of their sentiments on those vitally important religious subjects in which the world and the Church should be correctly indoctrinated, and those theological questions which agitate the Christian public, and quicken the pulsation of the body spiritual.

The Magazine will be a religious periodical devoted to the discussion and exposition of such doctrinal subjects, as the ignorance and misconception existing in the community in matters of religion may render necessary—to dissertations on such practical subjects as may be called for by the prevalence of immortality and religion. While it is intended as a vehicle of intelligence in behalf of the Associate Reformed Synod of the South; while (we do not disguise it) it is expected to convey frequent and definite information in reference to the present condition, progress and prospects of this portion of our American Zion, it will at the same time apprize its readers of the more important ecclesiastical events transpiring in other branches of the Christian Church' not overlooking, in the mean time, the duty of gratifying the reading public with news relative to Missionary operations in heathen lands.

The Magazine will open its columns occasionally to articles on literary and scientific subjects, provided that, in connection with a concise and perspicuous style, their obvious tendency is to establish the position that Christianity and Science are not aliens to each other, but intimately connected, constituting parts of one harmonious whole.

The Christian Magazine of the South will be published monthly, each number containing 32 pages of ordinary pamphlet size, on good paper and fair type—the first number of which will be issued in January next. We feel assured when the Chirstian public shall have seen the typographical neatness and beauty of our Periodical—its literary merits, which we have the vanity to think will be equal at least to mediocrity—the variety and orthodoxy of the articles crowding its pages, and all thus on *low terms unexampled* perhaps in the Southern States—they will evince their sense of discernment and testify their approbation by increasing the list of our subscribers.

Terms.—$1 25 per annum in advance, or $1 50 if payment is delayed six months.

All letters and communications in reference to the above Periodical will be directed, *post-paid,* to Rev. J. Boyce, Bell's P. O., Fairfield Dist. S. C.

Nov. 17, 1842. 90 tf.

Removal.

DR. P. C. CALDWELL has removed his office to the Charlotte Hotel, kept by Alexander Robertson, (in the front room under the piazza,) where he may be found at all times by his friends, unless absent on professional business. 91...F

TO THE WORLD!

CAN we for a moment look upon our wide-spread land, and behold the fearful amount of suffering and desease that there exists, without a feeling of painful sympathy arising in our hearts accompanied with the desire of bestowing relief if we possessed the power? No, we cannot; the human heart goes forh to meet its fellow, and extends to him the hand of sympathy, if nothing more. This may soothe, but it will not cure. He still feels himself an object that is loathed,—he still feells himself a cripple; the anguish still lingers around his pillow. Those at all familiar with the history of deseases cannot help being struck with the rapid increase of that peculiar range of diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system:—diseases of the mucus tissue; also of the osseous and glandular system, scrofula, cancerous ulcers and obstinate cutaneous eruptions, chronic sore eyes, and disease of the bones. The chief cause of their increase is owing to their being hereditary, running through whole families and spreading destruction along their path. But for all these ills there has a new medicine dawned upon the world: and in offering to the public this new preparation, which has for its object the relief of suffering humanity, it becomes necessary to state upon what grounds it puts forth its merits and the reasons upon which it founds its superior claims to the attention of the afflicted, that all who require its use may fearlessly repose full confidence in its restorative virtues. But let us introduce our reader more particularly to this new preparation, which has already been announced to the public under the name of SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA. This medicine is the result of years devoted to laborious chemical experiments in testing various modes of preparation, enabling them to concentrate in the most efficient form all the medicinal value of the true Sarsaparilla; and they have at last accomplished this most desirable result by means of an entirely new, ingenious and costly apparatus.—The process throughout is governed by strictly chemical laws, so that the essential principles, or the principle on which the restorative virtue of the Sarsaparilla depends, is entirely preserved. This is then combined with other articles, selected wholly from the vegetable kingdom, all of which, are the most powerful purifiers of the blood, which are then concentrated into a fluid extract that has been found by experience to possess the important power of immediately arresting the progress of disease and restoring the patient to perfect health. Therefore, those suffering from disease arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, such as obstinate cutaneous eruptions, rheumatism, chronic sore eyes, or diseases arising from an injudicious use of mercury, or imprudencies in life, have only to use this preparation, which has all combined that can be useful in the removal of their complaints. Combined with the other advantages which the preparation possesses, the proprietors have reaped the experience of a scientific gentleman who resided many years in that country which produces the best, in fact the only true, species of Sarsaparilla. The proprietors, during the many years they have been engaged in preparing it, have tried hundreds of experiments upon the human system, and have had the pleasure of witnessing its happy results in numerous instances; and they were determined not to offer it to the world until they had become thoroughly convinced of its efficacy. They have now succeeded in preparing a medicine whose restorative virtues are without a parallel in the history of medicine, which fact is fully substantiated by the numerous certificates and testimonials of cures of the most difficult kinds of disease.

This medicine has been prepared for the benefit of all suffering mankind, both rich and poor, and to the indigent poor it will be given without money and without price, by their bringing a certificate of their need from the Pastor, the Magistrate or the Alderman of their Ward. And now let the testimoney of suffering humanity, who are gathering around it thick and fast and by whose inherent virtues the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed and the afflicted are healed, bear witness of its merits. Let it stand or fall by its own inherent virtues. What it has done once it will do again, and by its use the world will be relieved of a vast amount of suffering and disease. The proprietors have made arrangements for spreading it throughout the whole United States. That all may have it within their reach, it is also their intention to introduce it into the hospitals, into the alms-houses, and into all the public institutions, wherever enlighened reason may be inclined to receive it, which have for their object the sufferer's relief. And to the American public the proprietors would say, let that medicine which is designed to bring health and healing on its wings to its thousands and its tens of thousands, receive your favorable consideration—let all philanthropists sustain an article which has for its object relief to both rich and poor. As long as the medicine produces the desired result for which it is administered, and this has been proved again and again—is it not sufficient to all to administer it in cases where its benign influence may shed relief and happiness around the pillow of suffering and pain.

The following cure, at once so remarkable, so extraordinary as almost to surpass belief, has, in order to place its truth beyond the reach of suspicion or doubt, been sworn to, this 26th day of August, 1842, before his Hon. Robert H. Morris, Mayor of the city of New-York.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1842.

GENTLEMEN: A tale of misery and woe is mine to tell, and as memory ever constant in the task brings back scenes that have past, I shudder at the picture and almost wonder if it is so. For months stretched upon a bed of suffering and distress, racked by the most excruciating pain, dumb with groaning, and my only hope despair. Often and often while others slept in the still hours of night, I have turned my face to the wall and wished to die.

Athough I stood on the brink of eternity and the thread of life was nearly severed, yet I still breathed on, the lamp held out to burn; I little thought it would be ever trimmed again, and only hoped that death would swollow up the flame. My sickness was first brought on by my imprudently exposing mpself to a strong current of air while over-heated, which caused a sudden check of perspiration. My complaint at first seemed light and hardly worth while to call a physician: but I soon began to grow worse, and a physician was called, who prescribed some pills containing a powertul preparation of mercury, to be followed by sarsaparilla root and lignum vitæ made into a tea, which I continued using for several months without intermission. Soon after taking the mercury I began to feel its poisonous influence. My whole glandular system became affected, also the bones, joints and muscles; lumps formed upon the skin nearly as big as an agg accompanied with intense burning heat, which kept swelling until they broke, and discharged matter and blood. These continued to increase until they covered my whole body. But this was only the beginning of my afflictions; now commenced those torturing pains termed chronic rheumatism. At times it seemed as if I was stretched upon a rack and all my limbs were being torn from each other; at others as if sharp knives were piercing me at every point.—The muscles of my legs seemed tied in knots and were as hard as a bone. My distress was now so great that my groans at night disturbed the whole house and also some of the famalies in the agjacent buildings. I had not slept a night sincethe early part of December last: the only sleep I obtained was a few hours during the middle of the day pillowed up in a chair, and the eruption had also fearfully increased. My face was completely covered with an extending sore. I had now shunk to a mere skeleton—the skin and flesh were so diseased around my thighs that the bones nearly portruded, and the physicians pronounced my case beyond the reach of medicine. Oh how I wished that I migh die. From my long and protracted illness we hadt became much reduced in circumstances. A short time since while looking in the papers, I chanced to see your Sarsaparilla advertised, accompanied with a certificate from Mr. Burdock, of a most extraordinary cure made by its use. The case in some respects resembled my own, and I found that lingering hope still clung to life. It seemed like a whisper from heaven. The second day after I commenced taking it I felt the pain much easier and went to sleep. I had not slept like this before for months.—By the time I had used one bottle, the pain had nearly left, the eruption was also much better. I now felt a strange hope gathering in my breast that I should live! perhaps be cured. No; this could not be. I dared not believe it. I sent and got another bottle, continuing to improve rapidly, and still another, and I—I a few days since a miserable, suffering, dying man, was almost well. Two weeks from the day I took the first dose I was out, and walked nearly three miles without even the assistance of a cane. And now, gentlemen—yes, now, I am well! and have testified before God upon His sacred Word, that all might believe my statement for it is true, true. Oh how lamely these cold words describe those fearful nights of agony, these dreadful days of suffering. True! Yes, gentlemen, I herald it to the world that all may know what your preparation of Sarsaparilla has done for me. My heart yearns towards those suffering and afflicted like I was, and I only hope this statement will induce others to pursue the same course for relief.

Ever gratefully yours,

THOMAS TURNER, 45 Anothy street.

City and County of New-York, ss: I hereby certify that on this 26th of August, 1842, the above named Thomas Turner appeared before me, in the Mayor's office, and having been duly sworn, stated that the above statement by him subscribed, was true.

ROBT. H. MORRIS,

Mayor of the City of New-York.

I do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of the case of Thomas Turner, and the effect of your Sarsaparilla upon him; his wife being a member of my congregation I have frequently visited them and know the facts to be true.

SEYMOUR VAN DEUSEN,

Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Duan-st

We, the undersigned, being neighbors of Thomas Turner, do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of his case and the operation of your Sarsaparilla upon him.

WILLIAM LOZEY, Wine Merchant, corner Church and Leonards-sts.
JOEL B. PURDY, Grocer, corner of Franklin and Church sts.

ISAAC I. COWL, Grocer, 97 Franklin st.

Reference is also made (if any farther evidence is required) to Mr. James Brown, of the house of Brown, Brothers & Co., who is acquainted with the above particulars, in whose employ the above named Thomas Turner was for a number of years.

The proprietors also submit to the public the following certificate, from a highly respectable source, of a cure made by using their preparation of Sarsaparilla, which cannot but have the effect of placing beyond all doubt the curative powers of this medicine:

NEW-YORK, August 3, 1842.

"Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen; Under a feeling sense of graitude inherent to us all when suddenly relieved from suffering and disease, I now, as an act of justice due to you, and with a view of relieving the afflicted make known to the world the inesstimable benefit I have received by the use of your Sarsaparilla. In the year 1832 I sailed from England in a vessel bound for Quebec, and while on the passage first discovered the disease which afterwards proved to be a sore affliction; and truly I can say, 'from the crown of my head to the sole of my foot there was no soudness in me.' From the time first mentioned down until the present, a period of more than ten years, I have suffered all that human nature was capable of bearing. I have been under the care of the most distinguished physicians, both in this country and in England, visited Bath, Cheltenham, Bristol and Gloucester, tried various specifics, among others a large quantity of Swaim's Panacea, used sulphur baths, &c. &c. As a last resort I was induced to wrap myself in a tar ointment, keep myself secluded, shunned by all, myself also shunning. I was induced to believe my case a hopeless one.

In August last, by the advice of friends, I went to the New-York City Hospital, but was there told that my case was incurable. The disease now enveloped my whole body, rendering me almost helpless; the skin thickened and cracked, and blood and matter ran, and life itself became almost a burden. A few weeks since I was induced to use your Sarsaparilla by hearing it so highly recommended, having spent near $3,000 without obtaining but little relief. After using it a short time I found myself better, and now, by using six or eight bottles, costing me less than ten dollars, I am well. Yes, I certify and declare to the world, that after spending near $3,000 in travelling and doctoring, and suffering more than can be told, I was perfectly cured by using your invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla; and I now recommend it to all similarly afflicted. Those wishing to know farther particulars will find me at my residence. No. 27 Warren-street, New York, where I shall be happy to communicate any thing in relation to the above cure. PAUL BURDOCK.

ITS OWN WORKS PROCLAIM IT—Let the following speak for itself:

NEW-YORK August 16, 1842.

"Messrs. SANDS: Gentlemen—Owing to you a debt which money cannot pay, I am induced to make a public acknowledgement of the benefit I have derived from your (to me) invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla. I was sorely afflicted with a terrible scrofulous disease, hereditary in our family, which commenced on my neck, and, continuing to spread, soon reached my ears, running into my head, and extended all over my face, neck, arms, and lower extremities. I became a disgusting object to look upon. At times my distress was so great that I was unable to sleep or lay down, and the disease extending into my ears, seriously effected my hearing. My face was one continuous sore, from which a discharge of matter and water kept constantly oozing out. People avoided me, supposing I had the small pox, or some other infectious disease, and I was consequently obliged to relinquish my business. Notwithstanding I had the best medical advice, and tried different plans of treatment, the disease grew worse, until I gave up in despair. Fortunately for me, I chanced to fall in with a lady on board a railroad car while travelling for my health, who informed me that her son was at one time in as bad a condition as I was, and that by using your Sarsaparilla he was speedily cured. I immediately procured the article and commenced using it and now, after having used less than six bottles, I am well and able to attend to my business. I send you this statement as an act of justice, only hoping it may induce the afflicted to make use of the right medicine, and thereby save them much suffering and expense. Those wishing to learn further particlars concerning my case will find me at 207 Greenwich street,, where it will afford me great pleasure to communicate anything in relation to the above.

I am, with gratitude, yours, &c,

AMOS DENMAN.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. SANDS & Co. Druggists and Chemists, Granite Buildings, 273 Brodway, corner of Chambers street, New York. Price $1.

☞ *The above Medicine is for sale in Charlotte, by*

BRALEY OATS,
Druggist.

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